MTS Financial Management Indicators

- 1. Fund Balance with Treasury
- 2. Amount in Suspense Greater than 60 Days Old
- 4. Electronic Payments
- 5. Invoice Payments
 - 5a. Percent Invoices Paid on Time
 - 5b. Interest Penalties Paid
- 6. Credit Cards
 - 6a Travel Card Delinquency Rates Individually Billed
 - 6b. Travel Card Delinquency Rates Centrally Billed Ac areas where better stewardship is needed.
 - 6c. Purchase Card Delinquency Rates

Monthly Summary Reports

What does it measure?

Welcome to the Metric Tracking System (MTS). MTS is a 3. Delinquent Accounts Receivable from Public Over 180 | performance measurement system that captures key financial management indicators across the Federal Government. The tool's intent is to provide government managers, Congress, and other stakeholders information to assess the financial management health of the Federal Government as a whole and for each individual agency. Tracking performance on indicators helps to guide

financial management reforms and targets resources to

How are we doing?

The CFO Council will use this space to summarize trends in the financial indicators. The summary will include progress, trends, and corrective actions (when applicable).

Data Updated Through March, 2009

Contact Us

1. Fund Balance with Treasury (Net)

What does it measure?

Identifies the difference between the fund balance reported in Treasury reports and the agency fund balance with Treasury recorded in its general ledger on a net basis.

Why is it important?

Smaller reconciliation differences translate to greater integrity of financial reports and budget results.

4		Net	Net	Treasury	Net
		Amount	Amount	Cash	Percent
		Reconciled	Unreconciled	Balance	Unreconciled
	Month	(Millions)	(Millions)	(Billions)	To Total
ı	Mar 09	\$19,157.4	-\$5.401	\$19.2	0.0282%
I	Feb 09	\$2,050.2	\$0.661	\$2.1	0.0322%
	Jan 09	\$3,397.1	-\$3.472	\$3.4	0.1023%
	Dec 08	\$4,585.9	-\$0.001	\$4.6	0.0000%
	Nov 08	\$6,394.0	-\$3.149	\$6.4	0.0493%
	Oct 08	\$7,808.6	\$0.142	\$7.8	0.0018%
	Sep 08	\$9,318.0	\$0.082	\$9.3	0.0009%
	Aug 08	\$11,191.6	\$0.082	\$11.2	0.0007%
	Jul 08	\$12,584.0	\$0.115	\$12.6	0.0009%
	Jun 08	\$14,128.0	-\$4.144	\$14.1	0.0293%
	May 08	\$17,365.1	-\$2.539	\$17.4	0.0146%
	Apr 08	\$17,350.8	-\$2.808	\$17.3	0.0162%
	Mar 08	\$18,877.2	-\$1.700	\$18.9	0.0090%

Goals

Green - fully successful <= 2%

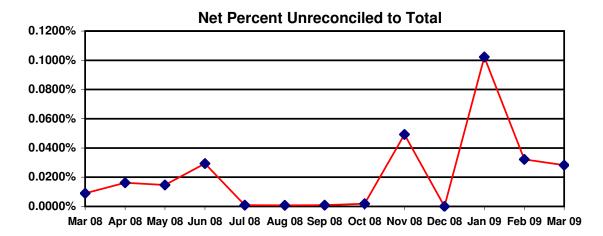
Yellow - minimally successful > 2% - <= 10%

Red - unsuccessful > 10%

Status

G

Mar, 09: 0.0282%



2. Amount in Suspense (Absolute) Greater than 60 Days Old

What does it measure?

The timeliness of clearing and reconciling suspense accounts. This metric is reported quarterly. Only the 3875 Suspense Account is measured. The 3880 and 3885 measures are shown for contextual information only.

(Explanation of 6/2007 Changes)

Why is it important?

Prompt clearance of amounts in suspense translates to greater integrity of balances. Timely reconciliation supports clean audits and makes financial information more accurate.

Goals

Green - fully successful <= 5%

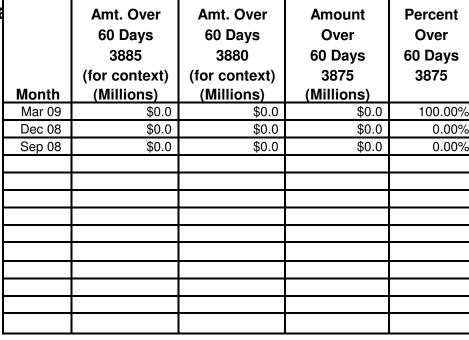
Yellow - minimally successful > 5% - <= 15%

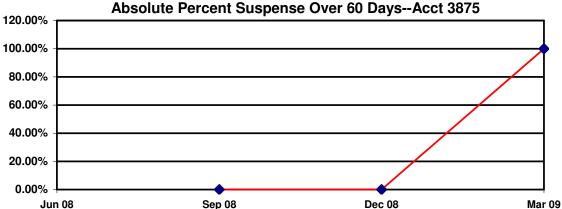
Red - unsuccessful > 15%

Status

R

Mar, 09: 100.00%





3. Delinquent Accounts Receivable from Public Over 180 days

What does it measure?

The success in reducing or eliminating delinquent accounts receivable from the public. This metric is reported quarterly.

Why is it important?

It shows how well the agency actively collects debt. Actively collecting debt improves management accountability, reduces Treasury borrowing, and increases accuracy in reporting.

Goals

Green - fully successful <= 10%

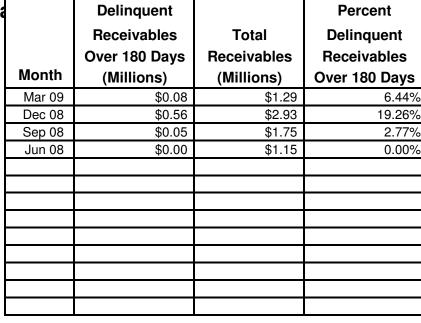
Yellow - minimally successful > 10% - <= 20%

Red – unsuccessful > 20%

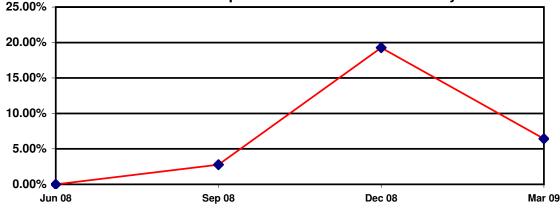
Status

G

Mar, 09: 6.44%



Percent Delinquent Receivables Over 180 DayS



4. Electronic Payments

What does it measure?

The number of electronic payments measures the extent to which vendors are paid electronically.

Why is it important?

A high use of electronic funds transfer saves money, reduces paperwork, and improves cash management.

Goals

Green - fully successful >= 96%

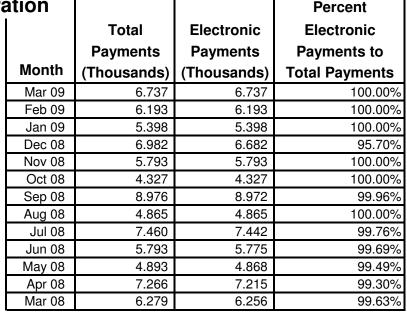
Yellow - minimally successful >= 90% - < 96%

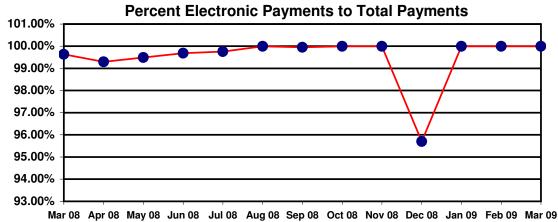
Red - unsuccessful < 90%

Status

G

Mar, 09: 100.00%





5a. Percent Invoices Paid on Time

What does it measure?

How many invoices are paid on time in accordance with the Prompt Payment Act (PPA). The percentage of the dollar value of those invoices paid on time is also displayed, for contextual information.

(Explanation of 6/2007 Changes)

Why is it important?

Timely payment reduces interest charges and reflects a high degree of accountability and integrity.

100.00%

Goals

Green - fully successful >= 98%

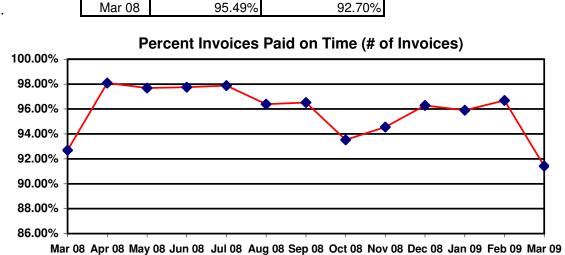
Yellow - minimally successful >= 97% - < 98%

Red - unsuccessful < 97%

Status

R

Mar, 09: 91.42%



Percent

\$ Value of

Invoices

Paid on Time

98.65%

98.51%

95.69%

96.88%

97.83%

96.08%

95.30%

96.79%

98.38%

88.52%

96.81%

98.64%

Month Mar 09

Feb 09

Jan 09

Dec 08

Nov 08

Oct 08

Sep 08

Aug 08

Jul 08

Jun 08

May 08

Apr 08

Percent

Invoices

Paid on Time (# of Invoices)

91.42%

96.69%

95.91%

96.29%

94.55%

93.53%

96.51%

96.39%

97.88%

97.75%

97.69%

98.08%

5b. Interest Penalties Paid

What does it measure?

The effect of late payments in the amount of interest penalties paid relative to the total dollars of invoices paid. The metric amount represents dollars of interest paid per \$1 million in total payments.

(Explanation of 6/2007 Changes)

Why is it important?

Smaller amounts of interest paid shows that an agency is paying its bills in a timely manner in accordance with the Prompt Payment Act. Not having to pay interest saves agencies money and allows funds to be used for their intended purpose.

Goals

Green - fully successful <= \$200

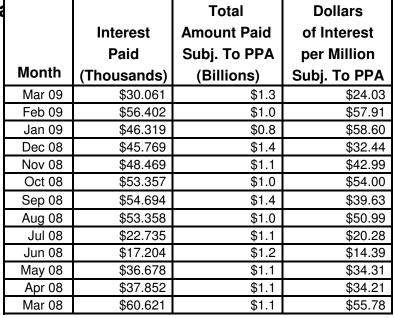
Yellow - minimally successful > \$200 - <= \$300

Red - unsuccessful > \$300

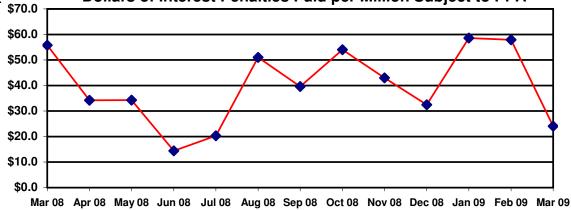
Status

G

Mar, 09: \$24.03



Dollars of Interest Penalties Paid per Million Subject to PPA



6a. Travel Card Delinquency Rates Individually Billed Account (IBA)

What does it measure?

The percent of travel card balances outstanding over 61 days for Individually Billed Accounts (IBA).

Why is it important?

Reducing outstanding travel card balances helps increase rebates to agencies.

Goals (IBA)

Green - fully successful <= 2%

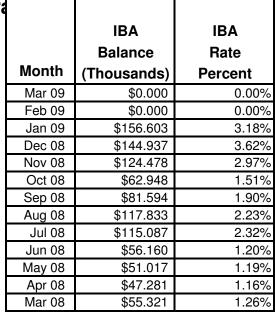
Yellow - minimally successful > 2% - <= 4%

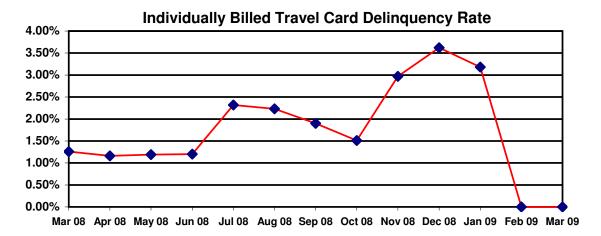
Red - unsuccessful > 4%

Status

G

Mar, 09: 0.00%





6b. Travel Card Delinquency Rates Centrally Billed Account (CBA)

What does it measure?

The percent of travel card balances outstanding over 61 days for Centrally Billed Accounts (CBA).

Why is it important?

Reducing outstanding travel card balances helps increase rebates to agencies.

Goals (CBA)

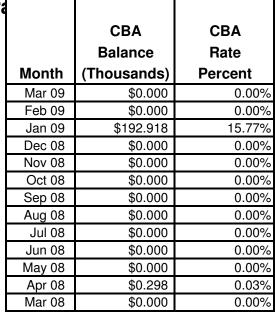
Green - fully successful = 0%

Yellow – minimally successful > 0% - <= 1.5%

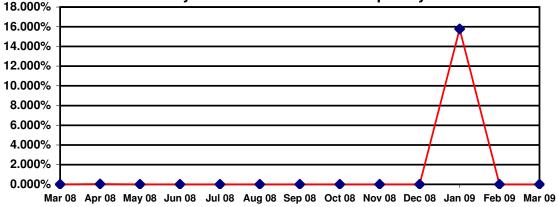
Red – unsuccessful > 1.5%

Status

Mar, 09: 0.00%



Centrally Billed Travel Card Delinguency Rate



6c. Purchase Card Delinquency Rates

What does it measure?

The percent of purchase card balances outstanding over 61 days.

Why is it important?

Reducing outstanding purchase card balances helps increase rebates to agencies and reduces interest payments.

Goals

Green – fully successful = 0%

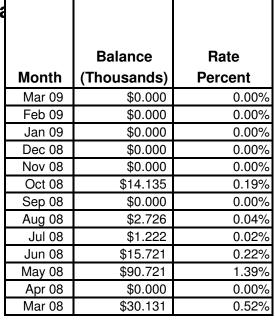
Yellow – minimally successful > 0% - <= 1.5%

Red – unsuccessful > 1.5%

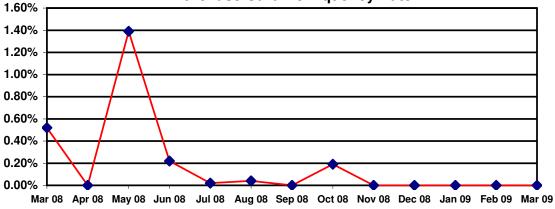
Status

G

Mar, 09: 0.00%



Purchase Card Delinquency Rate



MTS Financial Management Contacts

Government-wide

Agency for International Development

Department of Agriculture
Department of Commerce
Department of Defense
Department of Education
Department of Energy

Department of Health and Human Services

Department of Homeland Security

Department of Housing and Urban Development

Department of Justice
Department of Labor
Department of the Interior
Department of State

Department of Transportation Department of Treasury Department of Veterans Affairs Environmental Protection Agency General Services Administration

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Nuclear Regulatory Commission National Science Foundation Office of Personnel Management Small Business Administration Social Security Administration fiareports@omb.eop.gov bemcdonald@usaid.gov Kevin.Close@usda.gov

tsmith2@doc.gov

Gregory.Kuechler@osd.mil gary.wood@ed.gov john.newell@hq.doe.gov karen.cavanaugh@hhs.gov bill.mason@dhs.gov

james m. martin@hud.gov melinda.b.morgan@usdoj.gov contact.ocfo@dol.gov

michael anthony@ios.doi.gov FlaggsCH@state.gov Larry.neff@ost.dot.gov

I-Ming.Clark@do.treas.gov catherine.smith@mail.va.gov osborne.christopher@epa.gov norma.tolson@gsa.gov

charlene.williams-1@nasa.gov

opa@nrc.gov brich@nsf.gov

Ronald.Walters@opm.gov john.kushman@sba.gov ssa.omb.mts@ssa.gov

MTS Financial Management Indicators

How are we doing?

Federal agencies are owed debts from a variety of individuals and entities. A few examples of debt are loan repayments, duplicate or erroneous grant or entitlement payments, as well as fines or penalties and other debts. These debts total billions of dollars government-wide. Improving the management of these debts – especially improved performance in the collection of outstanding debts – is important to ensuring that taxpayer dollars are spent wisely and efficiently.

Indicator 3, Delinquent Accounts Receivable from the Public, of the Metric Tracking System (MTS) reports on public debt that has been delinquent for more than 180 days. According to the metric goals, agencies have a way to go to meet the Green standard. What the data doesn't show, however, is why some agencies are reporting more delinquent debt than others. For example, some agencies: (1) have a high percentage of debt in litigation; (2) are attempting to collect from bankrupt debtors; or (3) are collecting debt at guaranteed lenders. Each of these efforts often takes considerable time to resolve.

Agencies are diligently working to reduce the amount of delinquent debt in this category by improving the screening of potential borrowers and improving internal agency collection practices. In the case of credit programs, improvements are also being made in litigating the debt at the Department of Justice, and transferring the debt to the Department of the Treasury for cross-servicing and administrative offset opportunities.